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POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION IN ALBERTA

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ISSUED BY THE ALBERTA POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE



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"The programme of Post-War Reconstruction must provide economic and social security for all, with the maximum of individual freedom, under a properly functioning democratic system."

—Premier E. C. Manning.

"Unless the New World Order is already on its way before the war is over, we may look for it in vain."

—Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King,
in an address at Edmonton,
July 4, 1941.

The Post-War World

By HON. N. E. TANNER

Chairman, Post-War Reconstruction Committee



TODAY, as the tide of battle turns in favour of the United Nations, the minds of all citizens are focussed on the problems that victory will bring. On all sides it is realized that with the advent of peace, there must be no return to the tragic social and economic conditions which marred the period between the two wars. Not peace with poverty, but peace with prosperity, is the goal now set by the democratic peoples of the world.

In Alberta and throughout Canada, intelligent efforts are being made to prepare a programme of post-war reconstruction and rehabilitation which will remove, in greater or lesser degree, the dangers of disorganized social conditions which the cessation of hostilities will bring.

The success of these efforts will be measured by the co-operation of the people themselves—by the positive action of groups in all walks of life, that we may have security, with freedom for all.

In Canada it is realized that tremendous social changes are in the making. In our war effort, we have transformed ourselves from a peaceful, agricultural nation to a first-class military and industrial power, highly organized and competent to play a full part in the business of war.

1,500,000 in War-time Service More than 1,500,000 of our men and women have left peace-time occupations to enter the armed and auxiliary services or the war industries. Despite the great drain on agricultural manpower, we have greatly increased and specialized the volume of agricultural production. Thus, broadly, is presented the picture of Canada at war.

When the war is ended, it is estimated that approximately 1,000,000 of the men and women now engaged in war-time pursuits will be subjects for re-establishment and rehabilitation. Some of these will wish to farm. Others will want to learn a new trade or go into business for themselves. Still others may desire to complete high school or university education prior to entering the professions.

What we have to bear in mind is that virtually every one of these men and women will expect Canada to provide vocational opportunities—not jobs for the sake of jobs, but employment which offers each a reasonable chance to follow his natural bent and express his individuality. They know what opportunities to serve have been created in Canada at war.

What Canada has done in war, Canada can do in peace. As Albertans, we know that this Province is a land of great potentiality, capable of absorbing a growing population, and of providing that population with the vocational opportunities they desire. We know, too, that these opportunities can provide our population with a standard of living commensurate with the energies and the abilities of the people themselves as they are applied to the natural wealth at hand.

**Study Now
for Future
Action**

To provide these opportunities and these living standards we must study *now* the methods by which an orderly and economical expansion and development of our physical and human resources can be brought about. The duty of Alberta's Post-War Reconstruction Committee is to initiate and co-ordinate such studies and to make recommendations for Legislative and other action which will bring our adopted programme to reality.

This is a job for every citizen of Alberta. Accordingly, the Committee invites every citizen, through his local or provincial organizations, to join in this great work of preparing for the future. We owe it to those Canadians who now serve on the battlefronts to make this country worthy of the sacrifices they now offer in its defence.

In the following pages the reader will find detailed the work now being undertaken by the Alberta Post-War Reconstruction Committee. Albertans are urged to study the various features carefully, and to unite for early co-operative action in the interests of our Dominion, our Province and our people.

Address all communications, submissions and requests for hearings to

H. D. CARRIGAN,
Secretary-Treasurer,
Post-War Reconstruction Committee,
Legislative Bldg., Edmonton.

The Post-War Reconstruction Act

Passed at the 1943 Session of the Legislature, The Post-War Reconstruction Act establishes a Committee representative of both Government and Opposition members of the Legislature, and provides for the enlargement of the Committee so as to include representatives of specific organizations within the Province.

The Act is supplemented by The Post-War Reconstruction Fund Act, which empowers the Government to set up a Post-War Reconstruction Fund. As the nucleus of this fund, the sum of \$1,000,000 was appropriated.

The preamble to The Post-War Reconstruction Act reads:

“WHEREAS the conclusion of the present world conflict is likely to precipitate a condition of crisis throughout the world, entailing the adoption of far-reaching economic reconstruction measures during the period of transition from war time to peace time national economies; and

“Whereas it is essential that adequate preparation should be made to deal with post-war reconstruction and with rehabilitation of the men and women of the fighting and auxiliary forces and those engaged in other war time services; and

“Whereas it is deemed desirable and expedient to appoint a committee to survey the entire field of post-war reconstruction as it affects the Province and to act in co-operation with federal and other provincial authorities in formulating the policies and measures necessary to deal with the problems involved;

“Now therefore, His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Alberta, enacts as follows:

“1. The Post-War Reconstruction Act.” In Section 2 the Committee is named.

Powers and Duties of Committee

The powers, duties and functions of the Committee follow, as detailed in Section 8:

“1. To make a survey of the entire economy of the Province, and particularly to make a survey of the natural resources and the industries in the Province and to confer with operators of industries, agriculturists, organizations of em-

ployers, organizations of employees, municipal councils and others, for the purpose of formulating measures for the better co-ordination of all branches thereof in the development of the resources of the Province and the distribution of goods and services to the people;

“2. To ascertain the probable number of men and women who will be released from the fighting and auxiliary forces on the termination of hostilities who will be available for employment in Alberta and to formulate plans and recommend such action as may be necessary,—

“(a) to provide for the establishment of such persons in the economic life of the Province;

“(b) to classify such persons having regard to their qualification, training and experience to engage in civilian occupations;

“(c) to provide training facilities for such persons who desire to qualify for civilian occupations;

Seek Estimate of Unemployed “3. To estimate the number of other persons ordinarily resident in the Province who are likely to become unemployed as a result of the cessation of hostilities, and to formulate plans and recommend such action as may be necessary to assist such persons to establish themselves in the economic life of the Province;

“4. To appraise the economic requirements of the people, having due regard to the possible growth of population after the war, and to correlate this to the resources available to satisfy such requirements, having regard to existing and potential obligations which constitute a charge against Provincial production;

“5. To make a survey of the extent to which war industries may be converted to peace time needs, existing industries can be expanded or new industries developed;

“6. To make a survey of the agricultural lands of the Province in order to determine the manner in which these may be used to the utmost advantage in the reconstruction and development of the Provincial economy;

“7. To make a survey of markets, both internal and external, and to formulate policies for assuring the equitable distribution of goods and services required by the people of the Province and the proper co-ordination of the Provincial economy with the national economy;

“8. To make a survey of the transportation and communication facilities, and of the public utilities of the Province with a view to their improvement in a reconstructed and developing economy;

Broad Survey of Many Fields

“9. To review the entire field of debt, taxation, public services, civil and property rights, including land tenure, and to formulate ways and means for dealing with the problems arising therefrom in any reconstruction of the Provincial economy;

“10. To consult and co-operate with any federal and provincial authorities, organizations and persons in furthering the purposes of this Act;

“11. To confer with and utilize the services of the Research Council of Alberta established under the provisions of The Research Council Act, and to consider and advise on the best means of applying the results of scientific researches in connection with the promotion of primary or secondary industries in the Province;

“12. Generally to investigate, formulate measures, tender information, and recommend such other action as may be necessary in promoting the post-war reconstruction of the Provincial economy to the end that the men and women of our fighting and auxiliary forces and those engaged in war industries will return to find conditions under which the vast resources of the Province are being developed to provide the people with the greatest possible measure of economic security and freedom.”

Under Section 9 of the Act, the Committee is empowered to make such other investigations and conduct inquiries as are considered necessary.

Section 11 confers upon the Committee the powers of a body appointed under The Public Inquiries Act, for the purpose of taking evidence on oath, calling witnesses, or requiring the production of documents deemed necessary.

It will be noted that provision is also made for close co-operation with the Research Council of Alberta, so that full advantage may be taken of that body's facilities for scientific research. Collaboration is further assured by the joint membership of the Chairman and other Committee and Subcommittee members.

Post-War Reconstruction Committee

Hon. N. E. Tanner, Chairman

Premier E. C. Manning, Deputy Chairman

Hon. A. J. Hooke

Alfred Speakman

Dr. Robert Newton

E. J. Martin

Mrs. C. R. Wood

Harold E. Tanner

H. D. Carrigan, Secretary-Treasurer

The Committee has issued a general invitation to all persons and groups interested in post-war problems to make written submissions. Representative organizations wishing to give oral support to their written submissions are invited to write to the secretary for an appointment.

In order to facilitate the business of the Committee, the secretary has been instructed to make available to the appropriate subcommittee chairman the text of written submissions received. In the event of a request for a hearing, the secretary will bring this before the first available meeting of the Committee. Submissions should be addressed to the secretary's office, Legislative Building, Edmonton.

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“... This is what we are fighting for, and this is my faith: With man's growing conquest of nature we have passed from an age of scarcity into an age of plenty. The time is at hand when the common man, if he learns to live at peace with his neighbour, need no longer pass through this world in poverty or in ignorance, but can be well nourished, decently educated and enabled to raise himself in the scale of human living.

“Here is the task that will lie in our hands, and I mean our.”

—OLIVER LYTTLETON,

British Minister of Production,
New York, June 10, 1942.

The Agenda Committee

Hon. A. J. Hooke, Chairman

Mrs. C. R. Wood A. Speakman E. J. Martin

Advisory Members

Dr. Robert Newton Harold E. Tanner

At the organization meeting of the Post-War Reconstruction Committee on June 21, 1943, a major item of business was the naming of a continuing or agenda committee, charged with the duty of defining the terms of reference under which the various subcommittees would carry on their work. The Agenda Committee is a permanent working body which may meet at any time. Recommendations made by this Committee are submitted to the General Committee for approval at the first available general meeting.

The Agenda Committee held its first meeting on June 22, the day following appointment of the members. Deliberations were continued through June 23, 25, 28, 29 and 30, and July 6, 8 and 12. On July 13 the Agenda Committee formally submitted for approval the terms of reference and nominations for membership on the various subcommittees. Since that date this working body has continued to meet regularly and this procedure will be followed at all times.

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“It is right that even during the duties and dangers of war the minds of people should play upon the future so as to deepen their faith in the cause which we are upholding and their faith in the future.”

—The British Minister Without Portfolio
(Mr. Arthur Greenwood. January 13, 1941.)

Subcommittees and Terms of Reference



Agriculture, Land and Soldier Settlement

Alfred Speakman, Chairman

Dr. Robert Newton

Robert Gardiner

O. S. Longman

James Jackson

This subcommittee, consisting of the above named, has instructions to inquire into and report upon all phases of agriculture in its relation to an immediate and post-war policy of reconstruction and rehabilitation, including:

1. A definition of:

- (a) Agriculture;
- (b) The purpose and objectives of agriculture;
- (c) The component parts and basic elements of agriculture, their present and true relationships and importance.

2. A survey of the agricultural lands of the Province as to:

- (a) Lands available for settlement, whether publicly or privately owned, and if the latter, the purchase value of such lands together with the approximate rates of local taxation upon such lands as are within organized districts;
- (b) Means of transportation and communication, schools and other facilities, available to or required by such lands; and local markets, if any, that may be adjacent;
- (c) Soil characteristics in the various parts of the Province, including:
 - i. Suitability for the various types of farm production;
 - ii. Methods of soil conservation;
 - iii. Soil rehabilitation, including the reclamation of debilitated lands, weed control, etc.;
- (d) Approximate amount of initial capital required by prospective settlers in the various localities;

- (e) A survey of the agricultural resources of the Province, other than land, including crop production, live stock, including fur farming, etc., with special reference to their improvement and full utilization in the interests of the farming population and of the Province generally;
- (f) A survey of the present agricultural population of Alberta, and the possible agricultural population which might be sustained by the full use and development of the agricultural resources of the Province;
- (g) A survey of the possibilities of tree planting and forestry as they affect agriculture.

3. Methods and policies of Provincial land settlement, including the basis of land tenure, together with the most effective means of co-operating with the federal authorities in connection with War Veterans' Land Settlement.

4. A survey of the water resources of the Province, including existing and potential projects of irrigation, stock watering, drainage, etc.; and any other development of the water resources of the Province as may be beneficial to agriculture and to the general economy of the Province.

5. Agricultural markets, including Provincial, interprovincial, export and chemurgic, having in mind farm production in relation to demand, the stabilization of farm conditions and farm prices at a satisfactory level, and the equitable and efficient distribution of farm products among the people of the Province, to the advantage of Provincial agriculture and the Province Generally.

6. Survey the possibilities of improved agricultural technical services, including farm management, to those engaged in agriculture.

7. Survey of ways and means of improving and co-ordinating administrative effort in the interests of economy and uniformity in agricultural programmes and policies, including an adequate statistical service.

8. Survey of ways and means to:

- (a) Stimulate, maintain and utilize research in the interests of agriculture;

(b) Suggest such fields of agricultural research as might logically be assumed by the Province.

9. Survey the field of agricultural education, child and adult, whether undertaken by the Department of Agriculture, or in co-operation with the Department of Education, or any other agencies which have been, or may be established for that purpose, including also the question of agricultural representation upon any advisory committees which may be set up in relation to this problem.

10. Survey ways and means of conserving human effort, modernizing agricultural life, and creating a greater appeal by agriculture to the youth of the Province.

11. Survey the field of agricultural insurance, including hail insurance and general crop insurance, having in mind the uncontrollable hazards common to agriculture.

12. Agricultural co-operative organization and development.

13. Agricultural credits.

14. Farm labour.

15. And generally, any matter pertaining to agriculture as it affects the farming population of the Province and the general economy of Alberta, including such co-operation with provincial, federal and international authorities as may be found possible and beneficial.

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“The basis of our Western civilization must be a reconstructed Agriculture, efficient and prosperous, which will be recognized as an equal partner in a modern world, and which will provide for those who feed that world, an equal share of opportunity, satisfaction and security.”

—ALFRED SPEAKMAN, M.L.A.

Education and Vocational Training

Dr. Robert Newton, Chairman

F. G. Buchanan

Mrs. C. R. Wood

G. M. Cormie

Dr. G. Fred McNally

The subcommittees on Education and Vocational Training shall inquire into the functions, organization and machinery of education and vocational training in this Province, and recommend such measure as seem to be required to adapt, improve, or expand the system, in whole or in part, to meet the expected needs of the post-war period.

Without limiting the generality of the foregoing duty, the subcommittee is specifically charged to inquire into the following matters:

1. Rehabilitation of ex-service men and women, or men and women discharged from war industries, with special reference to Dominion Government provisions for this purpose and their integration with Provincial Government plans, including:

- (a) Provision for completion of interrupted education;
- (b) Retraining persons unfitted by the war for their previous vocations, or whose vocations have disappeared;
- (c) Vocational training of persons not previously trained for occupations available in the post-war period, or who require refresher courses.

2. Educational needs of the Province as shown by a survey of:

- (a) The selection and training of teachers, the salaries paid them, and other factors affecting the attractiveness, efficiency, and stability of the teaching profession;
- (b) The need for scholarships to insure in general the education of all youth in accordance with aptitudes, and in particular the training of promising teacher-material;
- (c) School buildings and equipment in the light of modern knowledge and social as well as purely educational uses;

- (d) Problems in the transportation and housing of pupils arising from consolidation of schools into larger, more efficient units;
- (e) The need for, and functions of, special schools, such as community schools and technical or vocational schools (including agriculture);
- (f) Home and School Associations, or other methods of securing the interest of the adult population in their local schools and insuring co-operation between parents and teachers;
- (g) Adult education in general, as an integral part of the educational system and an instrument of progressive citizenship.

3. The organization and functions of Provincial institutions, existent or projected, in the educational system, including:

- (a) The Normal Schools;
- (b) The Institute of Technology and Art;
- (c) The University and Junior Colleges;
- (d) Libraries, museums, archives, etc.

4. The financial outlay required to carry out any measures recommended by the subcommittee.

5. The division of financial and other responsibility as to the Dominion, the Province and the Districts.

* * *

“Education must be as intense, imaginative and experimental as the problems of the future are complex and difficult.”

—PRESIDENT ISAIAH BOWMAN, John Hopkins University.

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“Its business is . . . to know the best that is known and thought in the world, and . . . to create a current of true and fresh ideas.”

—MATTHEW ARNOLD.

Finance

Hon. A. J. Hooke, Chairman

Alfred Speakman

J. F. Percival

L. D. Byrne

H. E. Spencer

The subcommittee on Finance, consisting of the above named, is charged with the responsibility of surveying the field of finance, in its relation to present-day conditions and its place in Post-War Reconstruction.

The Terms of Reference to include:

1. Review of existing financial system:

- (a) Control of policy;
- (b) Method of financing capital production;
- (c) Method of financing consumer production;
- (d) Adequacy of purchasing power and provision for development;
- (e) Present methods of public financing.

2. Review of Municipal and Provincial taxation.

3. Review of Provincial private incomes:

- (a) Gross;
- (b) Net;
- (c) Income from production of consumer goods;
- (d) Income from production of war goods (*i.e.*, goods destroyed—not purchased).

4. Survey of private and public debts in the Province.

5. Methods of financing post-war needs:

- (a) Government expenditures:
 - i. Taxation;
 - ii. Borrowing;
 - iii. Use of public credit.
- (b) Industrial requirements:
 - i. Loans;
 - ii. Investments.
- (c) Agricultural requirements:
 - i. Short term loans;
 - ii. Long term loans.

(d) Consumer requirements :

- i. Adequacy of purchasing power in relation to prices;
- ii. Maintaining stability of prices in relation to income;
- iii. Wages, salaries, dividends, pensions, family allowances, income from insurance.

6. Division of responsibility as between Dominion, Provincial and Local Governments.

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“ ‘Can it be financed?’—that is the key problem we face in our post-war aims. We can finance war, then why not peace—with prosperity? There is a job here for all of us and it is up to each individual to do it.’ ”

—HON. A. J. HOOKE, Provincial Secretary.

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“Unless we can contrive to design and establish an improved and reformed financial system, which is the first essential towards a new and better economy in our own country, no satisfactory outcome of the war is possible; for where there is still widespread injustice and discontent there can be no ending to that war, unless it be a tangle of internal revolts and revolutions. How can we presume to hold up our own social system as a pattern for other nations to follow, whilst it breeds selfishness, unrest and dishonest competition amongst our own people, and whilst it is dominated by a decadent financial system in which we possess an ever-diminishing confidence and which is not even under the unbiased control or management of Government chosen by the will of the people? How can we hold out to the German people, or to the world, the promise of justice under a new and better economic system that will eliminate poverty, malnutrition and unemployment, whilst no such system exists, and whilst our own system is still permeated with these same evils?”

—VINCENT CARTWRIGHT VICKERS,
Former { Deputy Lieutenant of the City of London,
 { Director of Vickers Limited,
 { Director of the Bank of England.

Industry

Premier E. C. Manning, Chairman

Alfred Speakman

Carl Berg

W. D. King

Howard Stutchbury

The subcommittee on Industry, consisting of the above named, is instructed to survey the field of manufacturing and industry within the Province and the manner in which it may best be adapted and developed to meet the needs of an immediate and post-war policy of reconstruction and rehabilitation, having in mind:

- (a) The orderly development and utilization of our natural resources and agricultural production;
- (b) The manner in which the industrial requirements of our people may best be met;
- (c) The provision of the fullest measure of industrial employment within the Province.

Without in any way limiting the generality of the terms of reference, their survey shall include:

1. Present industries.
2. Conversion of war industries to peace time needs.
3. Establishment of new industries.
4. Markets and inter-provincial trade.
5. Electrification, as related to industries.
6. Tourist industry.
7. Stabilization of industrial employment.
8. Collective bargaining and labour-management relations.
9. Wages and working conditions.
10. Training for industrial employment.

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“I know of no more better way to help my fellowman than to build more and more industry, linking farms and schools and all parts to its general purpose. . . . It is essential to political and economic freedom.”

—HENRY FORD, July 30, 1943.

Natural Resources and Conservation

Hon. N. E. Tanner, Chairman

Harold E. Tanner

C. Stubbs

H. R. Milner, K.C.

Wm. Anderson

The subcommittee on Natural Resources and Conservation, consisting of the above named, is instructed to inquire into and report on matters pertaining to the natural resources of the Province, their development and conservation.

Without limiting the generality of the term, natural resources shall include the following:

- A)** Oil, coal, bituminous sands, natural gas and other minerals.
- B)** Forests.
- C)** Land resources not coming under the jurisdiction of the Provincial Department of Agriculture.
- D)** Watersheds and other water resources administered directly by the Department of Lands and Mines.
- E)** Fisheries conservation and development.
- F)** Game, fish and fur-bearing animals, apart from ranch-bred animals.

The terms of reference include:

- 1.** A survey of available supplies and the extent of the above natural resources, having regard to:
 - (a) Present development;
 - (b) Potential supply;
 - (c) Classification of provincial regions;
 - (d) Conservation and utilization;
 - (e) Future development, having regard to the expectant life of specific resources;
 - (f) Enhancement of resources, *e.g.*,—
 - i. Afforestation;
 - ii. Reforestation;
 - iii. Hatcheries, stocking and re-stocking;
 - iv. Control of predators.

2. Survey of resources developed :
 - (a) Publicly;
 - (b) Privately.
3. Survey to determine the extent to which public and private ownership and/or control should be pursued in the development of all natural resources.
4. Terms and conditions of leasing, including royalty and rental rates, stumpage rates; and the question of crop share or production basis.
5. Survey of scientific research to determine the economic limits of exploitation of the Provincial natural wealth.

* * *

“Problems of the post-war world must be considered in the light of their great importance. As we approach these problems, let us bear in mind that the work we do, or fail to do, will have a tremendous effect on what life will be after the war.”

—HON. N. E. TANNER.

* * *

“All nations and all classes of society have contributed to the knowledge and utilization of natural resources, and to the understanding of the influence they exercise on human development.”

—From the Charter of Science, enunciated by Sir Richard Gregory, of the British Association, September, 1941.

Public Works

E. J. Martin, Chairman

Hon. N. E. Tanner

G. H. N. Monkman

S. C. Porter

J. Fitzallen

The subcommittee on Public Works, consisting of the above named, is instructed to make a survey of public works in their relation to post-war reconstruction and the rehabilitation of those who, at the conclusion of the war, will assume normal lives in the peace time economy of Alberta.

The subcommittee shall inquire into:

1. Activities within the sphere of the senior governments (Dominion and Provincial), including:
 - (a) Main, secondary and district highways;
 - (b) Bridges and culverts; the types and materials from which they shall be constructed;
 - (c) Roads to new centres of activity, industrial or otherwise;
 - (d) Tourist roads;
 - (e) Public buildings;
 - (f) Parks, summer resorts and recreational areas;
 - (g) Electrical development and construction;
 - (h) Any other projects that will improve the amenities of life in Alberta.
2. Activities in which local authorities might be expected to play a dominant part, including:
 - (a) Market and local roads and such future expansion and improvement as may be expected to be required;
 - (b) Bridges and culverts;
 - (c) Existing construction machinery, additional machinery required to carry out projects in an efficient manner, and to consider the possibility of standardizing machinery;
 - (d) Co-operative purchases, as a measure of economy and to increase efficiency;
 - (e) Streets, lanes and public buildings;

- (f) Light, water and sewage plants;
- (g) Town planning and beautification;
- (h) Parks and centres of community life;
- (i) Other projects to provide needed services.

3. Airports:

- (a) The part aviation may be expected to play in post-war life, having regard to personnel and *materiel* that will be available;
- (b) Provision of local airports or landing fields, their proper location to secure efficient service; consideration of methods of obtaining suitable land for same; engineering data and estimates of the cost.

4. Methods by which such undertakings may be financed, and suggested allocation of responsibility.

* * *

“In the world of tomorrow a wise and adequate system of public works must play an important part. Such a programme would provide at once the facilities required in a modern society and an opportunity for useful and constructive employment for many of those who are now defending our civilization against aggression.”

—E. J. MARTIN, M.L.A.

* * *

“We must not return to the depressions of the inter-war years, and to the disease of chronic part-time working, wasting year after year a large part of our available capacity both of labour and of machines. Consuming power must be made to match production possibilities, and not the other way round. Only in an atmosphere of healthy industrial expansion can the fear of unemployment be banished. We must and can achieve greater stability in the prices of primary products both from month to month, from year to year, and over longer periods. Greater price stability will give greater stability of production.”

—The President of the British Board of Trade
(Mr. Hugh Dalton), Manchester, September
2, 1942.)

Social Welfare

Mrs. C. R. Wood

E. J. Martin

Dr. A. Somerville,

Mrs. A. L. Grevett

David Duncan

The subcommittee on Social Welfare, consisting of the above named, is instructed to inquire into and report on the needs of the people of Alberta having due regard to the possible growth of population after the war; and the responsibility of the nation to the individual and the individual's responsibility to the nation in regard to social security measures.

Such inquiry is to include:

1. A survey of the requirements and availability of the required supplies of food, clothing and shelter:
 - (a) Food :—with a view to raising nutrition and health standards of the individual and the family;
 - (b) Clothing: from various materials;
 - (c) Shelter: reviewing existing housing conditions, urban and rural, as based on an adequate programme to meet possible future needs, and a higher housing standard.
2. Producer-consumer relationships.
3. Home and family life:
 - (a) Raising the standard of efficiency in homes (rural and urban) toward making home-making a profession;
 - (b) Children—their needs of preparation for citizenship.
4. Health needs and services:
 - (a) A review of existing health services required for the people of Alberta, with particular reference to hospitalization, care and treatment of men and women from the armed forces who might be needing same; investigate methods by which these services can be improved or extended.

(b) Health education :

- i. In health units, in schools, in homes and in industry, to build a stronger, healthier nation ;
- ii. Educational services to mothers, in pre-natal and post-natal care ;
- iii. Educational guidance for families in meeting individual problems in health, nutrition, care and training of children (possibly by extended District Nursing Services, Department of Extension service for women, and Social Service guidance officials) ;

(c) Preventive medicine.

5. Recreation and physical culture :

- (a) Physical culture as an essential feature of social life ;
- (b) Recreation facilities for children (urban and rural) ;
- (c) Recreational facilities for adults (urban and rural).

6. Social Security measures :

- (a) Examination of existing Social Security measures such as pensions for blind, deaf and dumb ; relief ; allowances for poliomyelitis sufferers ; social legislation, etc. ;
- (b) Examination of proposed Social Security schemes in Alberta, Canada, and other countries :
 - i. Dominion Health Insurance ;
 - ii. Beveridge, Marsh and other plans embodying a comprehensive system of compulsory state insurance for unemployment, sickness and old age benefits, combined with family allowances ;
- (c) Examination of alternative suggestions :
 - i. Scientific distribution of national income—partly to provide individuals with incomes sufficient to ensure basic security in unemployment, old age, sickness, and disability from other causes—and partly as a reward for services rendered ;
 - ii. Other alternatives.

“It cannot be beyond the power of man so to use the vast resources of the world as to ensure the material progress of civilization.”
—H. M. THE LATE KING GEORGE V.

* * *

“When we ensure the security of the individual, the family and the home, and preserve these in freedom, we shall have accomplished a major task in the post-war world.”

—MRS. C. R. WOOD, M.L.A.

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National planning should ensure the right use of the land for agriculture and industry: the dispersal of industrial sites should be studied: provision made for adequate transport for distribution of perishable goods and access of country people to educational, shopping and cultural centres: water, sanitary services, gas and electricity should be supplied to rural housewives: sizes of communities should be controlled to ensure a satisfactory community life.

—Associated Countrywomen of the World.

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A Child's Question

Mummy!

Will you tell me why, when the Earth is kind,
Full of treasures for men to find,
Giving freely of fruits and corn,
Sufficient for all the children born;

Mummy!

Will you tell me why men starve and fall
When God has given enough—for ALL?

—From “Christian Economics,” by Mr. Brian Dunningham, The Dean of Canterbury's Private Secretary.

Personal Notes



● **Premier E. C. Manning.** Hon. Mr. Manning is also Minister of Trade and Industry, a portfolio which no other cabinet minister has held since its creation. Under his administration, laws have been passed which place labour on a footing comparable to the best anywhere in the British Commonwealth. He has also been instrumental in stimulating industrial expansion in Alberta and has given great encouragement to the co-operative movement. He is a Captain in the Reserve Army.

● **Dr. Robert Newton,** President of the University of Alberta, has had lifelong experience in scientific agriculture and education. He saw four years active service in the First Great War. He is a member of the National Research Council and the Research Council of Alberta.

● **E. J. Martin, M.L.A.,** is a war veteran, a pioneer, and has a quarter century of experience in local government affairs. Representing the Peace River country, he is a popular choice for the chairmanship of the Public Works subcommittee.

● **Hon. A. J. Hooke.** From farm boy to high school principal, thence to the Legislature and the chairmanship of the Social Credit Board, followed by his appointment to the portfolio of Provincial Secretary, are highlights in the career of Mr. Hooke. He is a keen student of economics, finance and social affairs, and brings a wealth of practical experience to the Finance subcommittee.

● **Mrs. Cornelia R. Wood, M.L.A.** Many years of practical experience in education and social welfare work preceded Mrs. Woods election to the Legislature. As Alberta's only woman member, she is exceedingly fitted to serve the interests of women in the Services, in war industries, and other walks of life. Mrs. Wood has a long record of service in Women's Institute and girls' club work, and currently is engaged in war time service activities.

● **Alfred Speakman, M.L.A.**, is a pioneer who homesteaded as a youth in 1896, and he has devoted a lifetime to the farmers' movement. For 14 years in Parliament he was Chairman of the House of Commons Committee on Soldier Settlement. He pioneered in the co-operative marketing movement and is largely responsible for existing federal marketing legislation.

● **Hon. N. E. Tanner**, Minister of Lands and Mines for Alberta, is also Chairman of the Research Council of Alberta. His career in the field of education and public administration fits him eminently for the joint chairmanship he holds in the Research Council and the Post-War Reconstruction Committee.

● **Harold E. Tanner**, representing ex-service men and women of Alberta, is a prominent member of the teaching profession and a well-known spokesman for war veterans. He is Chairman of the Ex-Servicemen's Rehabilitation Committee and President of the Edmonton Branch, Canadian Legion. He is *ex-officio* a member of all committees and subcommittees.

AGRICULTURE

● **Robert Gardiner** is a former Member of Parliament representing a farming constituency. He is president of the United Farmers of Alberta and is known throughout the Province as a fearless advocate of the farmers' cause.

● **James Jackson**, President of the Alberta Farmers Union, is a practical farmer who was elevated to the presidency of his organization following his aggressive tackling of farm problems.

● **O. S. Longman, B.S.A.**, is Deputy Minister of Agriculture, and he has many years of administrative experience in various branches of the service. His technical knowledge will be a valued asset to the subcommittee on agriculture.

EDUCATION

- **Dr. G. Fred McNally**, Deputy Minister of Education, is also Chairman of the Vocational Training Advisory Council, a Dominion-wide body, and a director of the Canada-Newfoundland Education Association. He is noted for his advanced views and his administrative ability in the educational field.

- **G. M. Cormie**, representing laymen on the Educational subcommittee, is a well-known businessman in Edmonton. He was for a number of years in government service.

- **F. G. Buchanan**, of Calgary, is Superintendent of Schools in that city, and he is recognized as an outstanding student of specific phases of problems in education.

FINANCE

- **G. F. Percival** is Deputy Provincial Treasurer of the Province, with wide experience in public finance.

- **L. D. Byrne** is technical advisor to the Government of Alberta.

- **H. E. Spencer** is a former Member of Parliament, noted as a keen student of finance and economics.

INDUSTRY

- **W. D. King**, Deputy Minister of Trade and Industry, brings the experience of many years in commerce, finance and public service to the Committee.

- **Carl Berg**. Mr. Berg is a well-known labour leader, an official of the Alberta Federation of Labor and the Edmonton Trades and Labor Council.

● **Howard Stutchbury**, representing Alberta industry, is a past president of the Alberta Branch, Canadian Manufacturers' Association. He is chairman of the rehabilitation group sponsored by that body. He is a former Trade Commissioner for the Province and was engaged in the last post-war period in provincial rehabilitation work.

NATURAL RESOURCES

● **H. R. Milner** is President of Northwestern Utilities Ltd. in Edmonton.

● **C. Stubbs**, of Calgary, is Secretary of the Western Canada Bituminous Coal Operators' Association.

● **Wm. Anderson**, of Edmonton, is connected with the lumber firm of Anderson and Greig.

PUBLIC WORKS

● **S. G. Porter**, of Calgary, is a civil engineer with many years' executive experience in the natural resources field. He has been a prominent citizen of Alberta for many years.

● **G. H. N. Monkman** is Deputy Minister of Public Works. A civil engineer, he is a member of both the Canadian and the American Institutes. He is also Chairman of the Alberta Highway Traffic Board and is a major in the Reserve Army.

● **J. Fitzallen** has been a local government official for a quarter century and is closely connected with the Association of Alberta Municipalities. He is news editor of that body's official organ, and is Secretary-Treasurer of the Town of Vegreville.

SOCIAL WELFARE

● **David Duncan** has had many years' experience as Chief Purchasing Agent for the Canadian Pacific Railway in Edmonton. He is President of the Consumers' League and is well qualified to carry out the work of the subcommittee.

● **Mrs. Alice L. Grevett** is known throughout Alberta for her activities in women's welfare work. She is an authority on laws and parliamentary procedure. Her years of activity in family rehabilitation following the last war give her a background of usefulness to the Social Welfare subcommittee. She was honoured with the Coronation Medal in recognition of her services.

● **Dr. A. Somerville** is Director of Communicable Diseases and Inspector of Hospitals, with wide experience in the field of Public Health. His training and experience will prove valuable to the committee in the study of health problems.

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“We may make the most careful plans, work out the most detailed methods, call in the help of scientists, economists and politicians, but all this will be of no avail unless there is in the peoples of all nations a determination to succeed, a spirit of co-operation and a ruthless insistence that we should make the common good of humanity the overriding inspiration of our policies. We are fighting for a moral and not merely a material issue. Though our plans must be scientifically prepared there must be behind them the inspiration of our most deeply religious convictions. The magnitude of our task calls for the utmost of our idealism.”

—SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS.

Research Council of Alberta



In a world where efficiency is at a premium and technical processes soon become obsolete, the profitable development of natural resources depends in no small measure upon adequate and up-to-date knowledge. This must be supplied by continual research. Again, as social and economic organization becomes more complex, governments have increasing need for the services of scientific laboratories in the solution of administrative problems.

Alberta led the other provinces of Canada in establishing a provincial Research Council in 1919. Twelve years of vigorous and fruitful activity by the Council was followed by the depression and a drastically curtailed programme, then by reorganization on a broader basis in 1942.

The Council's programme for 1943-44 includes the following projects:

1. Further studies of the problems in the separation of bitumen products from bituminous sands.
2. Preparation and publication of a report on analyses and tests of Alberta coals.
3. Study of the suitability of Alberta coals for use in domestic stokers.
4. Further studies in the utilization of natural gas.
5. Investigation of coal deposits in Grande Prairie district, and south-west to the Monkman Pass.
6. Preliminary survey along the highway route north of Peace River, along Hay River valley, and in the vicinity of Hay Lakes.
7. A survey of the possibilities of rural electrification and power availability in Alberta.

The last of these projects was undertaken at the request of the Post-War Reconstruction Committee. The Research Council holds itself ready at all times to give priority to Provincial Government projects.

THE COUNCIL

Hon. N. E. Tanner, Minister of Lands and Mines, Chairman.
Hon. E. C. Manning, Premier and Minister of Trade and Industry.
Hon. W. A. Fallow, Minister of Public Works.
Dr. Robert Newton, Director of Research.
L. E. Drummond, Secretary, Northwest Chamber of Mines.
J. E. Davies, Past President, C.M.A., Alberta Branch.

Technical Advisory Committee

Dr. Robert Newton, Chairman.
Dr. R. S. L. Wilson, Dean of Applied Science.
W. D. King, Deputy Minister of Trade and Industry.
G. H. N. Monkman, Deputy Minister of Public Works.
A. A. Millar, Chief Inspector of Mines.
Dr. E. H. Boomer, Department of Chemistry.
Dr. K. A. Clark, Department of Mining and Metallurgy.
Prof. N. O. Pitcher, Department of Mining and Metallurgy.
Dr. J. A. Allen, Department of Geology.
Prof. E. Stansfield, Secretary.

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“We associate five standards by which economic situations and proposals may be tested:

“1. Extreme inequality in wealth and possessions should be abolished.

“2. Every child, regardless of race or class, should have equal opportunities of education, suitable for the development of his higher capacities.

“3. The family as a social unit must be safeguarded.

“4. The sense of a Divine vocation must be restored to man's daily work.

“5. The resources of the earth should be used as God's gifts to the whole human race, and used with due consideration of the needs of the present and future generations.”

COSMO CANTUAR,

Archbishop of Canterbury.

A. CARDINAL HINSLEY,

Archbishop of Westminster.

WALTER H. ARMSTRONG,

Moderator, Free Church Federal Council.

WILLIAM OBOR,

Archbishop of York.

(Extract from a letter to The London Times, Dec. 21, 1940.)

Health Advisory Council



Hon. Dr. W. W. Cross, Chairman, Minister of Health
Dr. J. L. Robinson, M.L.A. Minister of Municipal Affairs
Hon. C. E. Gerhart, Dr. P. M. Campbell, M.L.A.
D. J. McKinnon, M.L.A.

Appointed by the Legislative Assembly to study proposed Federal Health Insurance legislation, the Health Advisory Council has already given study to the financial aspects of such proposals.

In an interim report, the Committee declares that "One of the greatest, if not the greatest asset of a State is the good health of its people."

The Committee went on record as unanimously endorsing the principle of Health Insurance.

Among the proposals included in tentative health insurance programmes are: medical, surgical and obstetrical treatment; hospitalization; dentistry and dental hygiene; nursing; pharmaceutical supplies and appliances; preventive medicine; industrial hygiene; communicable disease control; school health services; nutritional education; food and drug control; laboratory facilities; social hygiene; general sanitation; specialist and consultant service.

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"Poverty is the chief cause of ill health and unhappiness. The cure of poverty follows automatically from a study of its causes."

—British Medical Planning Research.

Dominion and Provincial Committees

Dominion:

House of Commons Committee on Reconstruction and Re-establishment. Chairman, J. Gray Turgeon, M.P.

House of Commons Committee on Social Security. Chairman, Cyrus Macmillan, M.P.

Senate Committee on Economic Re-establishment and Social Security. Chairman, Hon. Norman Lambert.

Advisory Committee on Demobilization and Rehabilitation. W. S. Woods, Vice Chairman.

Advisory Committee on Reconstruction. Chairman, Dr. F. Cyril James.

Subcommittees on Agricultural Policy; Conservation and Development of Natural Resources; Post-War Construction Projects; Housing and Community Planning; Employment Opportunities; Post-War Problems of Women. Other subcommittees as required.

British Columbia:

The Post-War Rehabilitation Council. Chairman, Hon. H. G. T. Perry, Minister of Education.

Manitoba:

Committee on Reconstruction. Chairman, Ralph Pearson, Deputy Minister of Finance.

New Brunswick:

Committee on Reconstruction. Chairman, Dr. Norman A. M. MacKenzie.

Nova Scotia:

Committee on Rehabilitation. Chairman, Hon. H. Connolly.

Prince Edward Island:

Reconstruction Committee. Chairman, Premier J. Walter Jones, Minister of Education.

Saskatchewan:

An Interdepartmental Committee. Chairman, Mr. Justice W. M. Martin.

Ontario:

Interdepartmental Committees.

Quebec:

Regional and Central Economic Advisory Councils.

REGISTER

of

Local Post-War Reconstruction Committees

To The Secretary,
Post-War Reconstruction Committee,
Legislative Building,
Edmonton.

This will announce organization of the

.....
Post-War Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Committee.

Chairman is.....

and the following subcommittees have been appointed:

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In the interests of complete co-operation between local, Provincial and Federal post-war organizations, we wish to be advised of all developments in connection with reconstruction and rehabilitation programmes in Alberta; and to the end of maintaining such co-operation we will keep the Provincial Committee advised of all such developments in this area.

.....Secretary.

